

# The National Republican

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The news columns contain full and accurate reports of all matters at the capital, together with general telegraphic news, special letters from a large corps of correspondents at home and abroad, reports being made without color or bias, the sole aim and object being to give the people the most reliable and authoritative news for their guidance.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,  
Washington, D. C.

### AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL—"The Lights of London."  
FORD—"The Deuce of Hearts."  
COMIQUE-Variety.  
DIME MUSIC—"Matinee and evening performance."

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1884.

CARDINAL HOWARD says the pope has no idea of leaving Rome.

If the statute of limitations is to be pleaded by officials charged with misconduct, it is only fair that we should get early information of all official conduct.

BATTLE of trains, shriek of engines, stench of cattle cars, dirt, dust, danger, and a thousand inconveniences call upon the people of South Washington to make their wishes known to congress.

Will the commissioners please state whether Baltimore and Potomac railroad officials were not among the delegations which requested that reporters might be excluded from their conferences with the commissioners?

TEXAS is one of the states that would receive a large share of the fund proposed to be appropriated by the Blair educational bill, if distributed on the basis of illiteracy; but Mr. Coke opposed the bill yesterday on constitutional grounds.

BERMACK will read Senator Vance's minority report on the bill to prevent the importation of unwholesome and adulterated articles of food and drink with great delight. If a jolly free trader like Mr. Vance were appointed minister to Germany the unpleasantness growing out of the Lasker affair would never be mentioned again.

COMMISSIONER EDMONDS is too busy to pay any attention to charges of extravagance and misapplication of funds. Moreover, the reporters are likely to come in at any time, instead of at stated hours, as he wishes, and ask him questions. What a mighty sigh of relief Commissioner Edmonds will have when he lays down the burdens of his office.

It will be remembered that the Augustinian society at Lawrence, Mass., failed about a year ago, and that a large number of working people of the Catholic faith who had deposited their earnings with the society for safe-keeping lost their money. A number of civil suits have been brought against the society for the recovery of money thus deposited, and the bishop of the diocese was made a co-defendant. In fact, the object of the suits is to obtain judgment against him as the responsible party. The trial of the first of these suits began at Lawrence yesterday.

For the first time since the war a republican mayor was elected in Hagerstown, Md., yesterday. The election for town officers was complicated, with a very exciting contest over the adoption of a new charter. The affairs of the corporation were so badly managed by the retiring officials that a number of leading democrats united with the republicans in framing a new charter, which will take such abuses impossible in the future. The republican candidate for mayor got the credit of the split in the democratic party on this question, although the defeated candidate was also an advocate of the new charter.

THE London correspondent of the New York World says it is rumored in political circles that James J. O'Kelly, home rule member of parliament for Roscommon, Ireland, has become one of El Mahdi's counselors. There is some talk of expelling him from the house of commons and declaring his seat vacant. Some months ago he went to Egypt ostensibly to take the place of Edmund O'Donovan, correspondent of the London Daily News, who was with Hicks Pasha, and shared the unhappy fate of that commander. It is claimed, however, that O'Kelly's real purpose is going to the Sudan to get into communication with the False Prophet and encourage him to persist in his rebellion.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS ago today the first Lord Baltimore landed on a little island in the Potomac river, which he named St. Clement's, and, it being the feast of the annunciation, Father White, the chaplain of the expedition, celebrated mass. Two days later (March 27, 1634), the colonists made a permanent lodgment on the Maryland shore

and located upon a piece of ground which they piously named St. Mary's. From this beginning sprang the state of Maryland. In its early days Lord Baltimore's colony was more fortunate than any that had preceded it to the new world, and there was nothing in its whole history that was not entirely honorable to its founder.

### Diplomatic Discourtesy.

From recent letters from Constantinople it would seem that the haughty airs taken on by the government of the Sublime Porte are becoming exceedingly distasteful to the representative of the United States government. Eastern diplomats have always been famous for duplicity and delay. The present Turkish minister of foreign affairs is true to the traditions of his office in this regard, although from his treatment of Minister Wallace it must be inferred that he is not well versed in oriental politeness. We are told that for nearly five weeks Gen. Wallace sought to obtain an interview with this magnate in order to make certain representations to him concerning wrongs done to American citizens, but was finally obliged to go to the grand vizier's office and there lodge his complaint.

The Turkish government is hopelessly impetuous, and is often obliged to raise revenue by tricks that are far from honest. A great deal of American petroleum is sent to Turkish ports. In addition to the duty fixed by treaty stipulation, arbitrary fees and charges are exacted by the customs officials, which are paid under protest, and then the American minister is expected to call the attention of the Turkish government to their wrong. The United States consul at the port of Smyrna more than a year ago advised the state department of the charges levied upon American petroleum in excess of the duties allowed by treaty stipulation.

In the commercial treaty made with Turkey in 1832 it was provided that it should be subject to revision in February, 1883, if due notice were given. The Turkish government failed to give the required notice, but, after the expiration of the time fixed for revision, declared the treaty abrogated, and proceeded to levy an increased duty on American petroleum, and under various disguises has collected this duty ever since. As a matter of course there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction among importers and shipmasters, but the Turkish authorities take no notice of their complaints, and the minister of foreign affairs saves himself from trouble by pretending to be "indisposed" whenever Minister Wallace is announced.

Although our navy is not as effective as it might be, yet we have vessels that could go to the Orient, and it would tend to increase the respect in which the United States government is held in that part of the world if the star spangled banner were more frequently seen in the Turkish ports. Probably we cannot prevent the government of the Sublime Porte from putting discriminating duties on American petroleum, but it ought to require no compulsion to procure respectful treatment for our representative at Constantinople when he calls at the office of the minister of foreign affairs upon official business.

### The Growth of Washington.

From census reports the number of people living within our present jurisdiction is found to have been: In 1800, 8,144; in 1810, 15,471, an increase of about 89 per cent. for the decade; in 1820, 23,339, an increase of about 50 per cent. for the decade; in 1830, 30,361, an increase of about 29 per cent. for the decade; in 1840, 33,745, an increase of about 11 per cent. for the decade; in 1850, 51,087, an increase of about 53 per cent. for the decade; in 1860, 75,080, an increase of about 45 per cent. for the decade; in 1870, 131,709, an increase of about 75 per cent. for the decade; in 1880, 177,024, an increase of about 35 per cent. for the decade.

Many persons in the public service have claimed the privilege of being enumerated with their families in the states from whence they came, some of our citizens are disposed to insist that our population has been considerably understated, but assuming the official returns to be entirely reliable, and adopting the ratio of increase from 1870 to 1880 as a fair measure for the future we shall have in 1890, 177,024, plus 35 per cent., 239,682, making 239,682; in 1900, 239,682, plus 35 per cent., 323,570, making 323,570.

Large as these figures may seem they do not include the tens of thousands of transient sojourners who spend a part of each year at the national capital in attendance upon congress, the executive departments, and the various courts, or to enjoy other social advantages to be found here when places of fashionable resort elsewhere are closed. Nor do they include other thousands whose daily business is here, but who have established residences for themselves and families in the surrounding country, notably on the railroad lines between Washington and Baltimore, the overflow from the two cities having long since met and clasped hands midway between them. If these be added we may safely calculate upon a population at the end of sixteen years from now of not less than half a million.

Timely and efficient measures should be taken for the proper accommodation of these largely increasing numbers, and it is sincerely to be hoped that something may be done to that end without delay. The most desirable portions of the city are already becoming crowded, and it is high time to render the less inviting sections accessible and more attractive, in addition to which it might be well to extend some of our leading avenues and streets beyond the present city limits.

### A City in Peril.

Mr. Ellis introduced a joint resolution in the house of representatives yesterday appropriating \$300,000 "to avert the calamity of the age." The city of New Orleans is menaced with a flood which threatens to overflow the levee and take possession of the streets. Should this catastrophe happen the loss to property will be almost incalculable, and a large number of people would inevitably perish. The streets of the city are ten feet lower than the top of the levee, and should the water begin to pour over there will be such a panic as has never been witnessed in this continent.

We think, however, that the danger is not

as imminent as Mr. Ellis has been led to believe. The Mississippi river was very high on Saturday, but the New Orleans newspapers of that date make no mention of an impending peril. Dispatches are published showing that numerous levees have been broken in the parishes, but there is no hint that the water is likely to come over the top of the city levee. If a dreadful disaster is really imminent, the antediluvians who refused to listen to Noah could not have been more comfortable in their skepticism than were the people of New Orleans on Friday night.

The resolution was referred to the committee on appropriations and will probably be reported upon to-day, but in the presence of a calamity so awful the loss of twenty-four hours may defeat the object of the appropriation. If any considerable number of the members of the house had really believed that New Orleans was likely to be overwhelmed with a flood the resolution would have been acted upon immediately. We hope that later advice will render the passing of the resolution unnecessary, but if the immediate expending of \$300,000 upon the levees will save New Orleans from a terrible disaster, all constitutional limitations must give way to the law of supreme necessity. In the meantime, it might be well to ascertain whether the state and municipal authorities are doing anything toward averting the catastrophe.

### "The Public Be—"

Had all meetings of commissioners been public, all records open, and all proceedings of the district government carried on in the broad light of day, Commissioner West's remark, that the charges made by the suffrage memorialists were "obsolete," would have come with much better grace. When the earliest information which citizens of this district are permitted to have concerning its affairs is gathered from meager reports published twelve months after the officials have disposed of those affairs the citizens cannot properly be accused of negligence or delay if they do not protest against wrongs while they are being committed. Commissioner West assumes that the present form of government in this district is perfect when he states that an excess of expenditures is impossible. To show the impossibility, he says "the treasury department would not let us rest a minute." This may be an unanswerable argument, but isn't it a trifle vague? Is the commissioner certain that the people will understand that everything is safe because the treasury department would not let him rest a minute if it was not so?

Commissioner Edmonds, as it appears, is too busy to pay any attention to newspaper talk, even when that newspaper talk is simply a report of the very earnest and sober talk of one hundred of the most prominent citizens of the district. This remark of the commissioner shows better than anything else that his mind and the minds of the citizens do not agree as to the true relations which should exist between commissioners and citizens. The latter will scarcely be content with the assumption thus implied, that their inquiry into the conduct of their government is a matter of no consequence. Nor will they quietly conclude that Commissioner Edmonds always does exactly the right thing just because he thinks he does. Explanations may be tedious and annoying, but when charges are made by the most prominent citizens of the district, and are supported by the evidence of statistics, explanations may be found necessary.

It is here respectfully suggested to the commissioners that there will be less call for explanations, and consequently less waste of the commissioners' valuable time, if citizens are kept constantly aware of everything that is going on in the district government. To that end let all meetings of the commissioners be open; let all records be public; all public papers accessible, and let us have no official secrets.

The *Macon Telegraph and Messenger* has invited northern republicans to come down south this year and address the people upon the live issues of the day. That able journal says they would be treated hospitably and courteously. There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of the invitation, but why should it be given? Were the distinguished gentlemen spoken of by the *Telegraph* really to come and make converts among the whites what treatment would the converts receive? No doubt the speakers would be treated handsomely, but should Georgia declare their conversion to the republican party they would be denounced as traitors, rascals, and traitors to their section and their friends—as only one degree removed from infamy and ready for speculation, thieving, spoliation, miscegenation, and everything else odious and mean. Will the *Telegraph* promise the same courtesy, hospitality, and kindly treatment to Georgians, whether republicans or independents, and guarantee to them a free discussion, a fair vote, and an honest count—*Cummings (Ga.) Courier (Dem.)*

The *Clarion* editor hits the nail squarely on the head. All "distinguished visitors" from the north are treated in royal style, and are so closely monopolized that republicans cannot get to them—systematically monopolized to keep republicans away from them. The very men who are most liberal in their treatment of resident republicans are the very ones who shower their hospitality upon these distinguished visitors, but they are intolerant and abusive in their intercourse with neighbors who may entertain different political views. This is a truth that is thoroughly understood and it cannot be controverted.

THE citizens of South Washington, who have been fighting the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad company for ten years, seem to have grown weary. They will have only themselves to blame if now, when a proposition to give them some relief is before the senate, they permit their ancient enemy to do all the talking. Although the proposed measure will not suit many of them, still it will be beneficial, and should not be permitted to suffer defeat because the railroad company, which only asks to be let alone, says that everybody is satisfied with present arrangements. The proposition for a union depot is of interest to every citizen and occasional visitor, and now, because of the peculiar position of the Baltimore and Ohio company, there seems a better opportunity than ever before to carry it through.

### Kellogg's Case.

To-morrow ex-Senator Kellogg's counsel will move in the criminal court, Judge Wylie, for the prompt trial of the cases now pending against him.

### AMUSEMENTS.

THE NATIONAL—"THE LIGHTS OF LONDON."

The "Lights of London" was presented at the National last night with superb scenery, a generally effective cast, and smoothness of action that received abundant applause. This play is one of the strongest of the modern melodramas, and has everywhere met with flattering success. The plot is striking and well carried, the characterization finely developed and the situation intensely dramatic. It held the interest of the audience from the start till the curtain was rung down on the last act. The company, of course, represents unequal merit, but as a whole is a strong and effective one, and played with entire satisfaction to the audience. There are twenty-eight prominent characters and a great number of supernumeraries. An analysis of the acting of the cast is therefore out of the question. The scenery was very good, and the mechanism handled admirably.

The "Lights of London" will run all the week, with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

FORD—"THE DEUCE OF HEARTS."

John Harrison's comedy, "The Deuce of Hearts; or, The Bachelor's Strike," was given at Ford's last night to a full house, which expressed its approval of the play and the playing with demonstrative applause. The comedy itself is light and sparkling, full of funny situations, with a rivulet of plot through a meadow of incident. It affords a pleasant evening's entertainment, without any strain upon the attention or the feelings, and is very funny. Mr. Zerbubbel Bubble, a woman hater, has a theory that hearts are the "deuce," and tries to form a "stag" brotherhood, where women and love shall be rigidly excluded. To circumvent him and upset his good intentions the rest of the *dramatis personae* bend all their energies, with the most laughable results. Mr. George R. Edison as Zerbubbel was of course very good, and was very ably seconded by Miss Louisa Bait as Nancy, who won several recalls. The rest of the company was very fair, particularly Miss Ellen Howard as Mrs. Debbles, and Miss Louisa Morse as Priscilla Pinnerock, whose make-up and attention to details were not the least attractions of this sparkling little comedy.

The "Deuce of Hearts" will be run all the week and Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

THE PEABODY ORCHESTRA.

The subscription concert of the Peabody orchestra, of Baltimore, takes place to-night at Lincoln hall, and gives every assurance of being a most enjoyable affair. The programme is: Anton Rubinstein, 1830, Ocean Symphony in C Major, No. 2, Opus 42. Allegro maestoso, Adagio non tanto, Allegro, Adagio, Allegro con fuoco, Lento sostenuto, 1770-1827, piano concerto in E flat major, No. 5, Op. 73. Allegro, Adagio un poco moto assai, Rondo allegro ma non troppo—Prof. Carl Faellen, Fr. List, 1811, Tasso. Lamento a trionfo. Symphonie poeme.

### THE CARROLL CLAIM.

The Bill for the Relief of the Carroll Estate is Approved by the President.

The President yesterday signed the act for the relief of the heirs of the late Daniel Carroll. The bill was passed by both houses and referred to the district commissioners. It provides for the payment of the claim for damages alleged to have been done the property of Mr. Carroll by street improvements. The district commissioners protested against the payment of the claim, on the ground that if all of the claims for street improvements were approved the district government would be swamped with them in a short time. Under the provisions of the bill the claim will go before the court of claims for adjudication.

The commissioners claim that the principle involved in this case will govern all the suits for damages resulting from the changes of grade of the streets, and which will now number several hundred, and necessitate the payment of immense amounts of money should the decision be unfavorable to the district.

If this case is decided against us," said Mr. Edmonds, "we will be utterly swamped for the next twenty years. In a few days congress will regret its hasty action in this case, for the claims will also flood their committees. This, as you know, is but one of many hundred cases, and if one is allowed there is no reason why the others should not be. These claims do not hold against the district now, as the damages claimed were under the board of public works. Congress thinks that they will be kind to us, but it is most assuredly kindliness to plunge us into irretrievable ruin."

Gen. West said that if the claims were all allowed the employees of the district would have to look about for something to do, for there would be no money to pay them. The aggregate of these damages claimed amounts to \$5,000,000, and where are we to get it from?"

The Head Money Cases.

The United States supreme court yesterday granted the motion to advance what are known as the head money cases of the Cunard Steamship company and the Netherlands-American Steamship Navigation company against William H. Robertson, collector. The question involved in these cases is the constitutionality of the act of August 30, 1882, entitled "an act to regulate immigration," by which steamship companies are required to pay to the collector 50 cents for every immigrant brought into a port of the United States. These cases were set for argument on the 17th of November next.

Argument began yesterday in another head money case, viz: The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship company against the Commissioners of Emigration of the state of New York. This is an action to recover back head money levied on immigrants by the state of New York, amounting, with interest, to nearly \$200,000. The question of the question involved in the case will govern all similar levies of head money in California, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Louisiana.

The Remains of the Late Minister Hunt.

The department of state is in receipt of information from the charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg that it was Mr. Hunt's intention to sail from Bremen by the twentieth of this or the sixth of next month, and that the remains of the late minister will be brought home in the same ship.

### For Inebriates.

A bill was introduced in congress some time ago providing for the appropriation of \$15,000, to be used in establishing an inebriate asylum. Mr. D. D. Cone, as secretary of the association formed for this purpose, has written a letter to the commissioners, asking their support in securing favorable legislation in the matter.

### Removal of Pages.

The senate spent an hour in secret session yesterday afternoon discussing a resolution offered by Senator Pendleton declaring that four pages recently removed by the sergeant-at-arms should not have been removed. No conclusion was reached and no vote taken.

### A Committee of Investigation.

The Law association of Howard university has appointed the following committee to investigate the recent outrage on one of the young ladies: Students—Messrs. Ashbury, Waring, Albert, Lawson, and Brown.

Minister Wallace and the Grand Vizier.

Nothing is known at the department of state regarding the alleged complaint of the grand vizier of Turkey against the recent conduct of United States Minister Wallace.

The Pacific National Bank of Boston.

The house committee on banking and currency will decide to-day whether or not an investigation will be made of the charges against government officials made by the

stockholders of the Pacific National bank. Gov. Boutwell completed his argument yesterday in behalf of Examiner Needham. Mr. Lincoln appeared for the directors of the bank.

### WISE WORDS.

Senator Sherman Says He is Not a Candidate and Reviews the Coming Campaign.

*Philadelphia Press Interview.*

"Can the south ever be divided upon the tariff question?" was asked Senator Sherman.

"Not in a presidential year for very many years yet to come. There will be districts here and there that will send protection members to congress, but they will be democrats. Nearly every interest of the southern states will be set aside for a blind adherence to the democratic party. In a canvass where every man is a protection man, and the south depends upon protection, these people will follow a party pledged to free trade, or a tariff for revenue only, as you please."

"This, then, will show a solid south against the north upon a new issue that comes home to the workman as well as the capitalist."

"Exactly so, and such a situation must be met this year. It will, or should, enlist the labor of the country, which is not often aroused by their feelings. Their faith, perhaps more than that of all others, depends upon a revision of the present order of things in the south. The timid members of our party understand that this issue is forced upon us. We do not make it, only meet it."

"Will there be any trouble about carrying Ohio this year?"

"I think not. We have a peculiar constituency, and its political turns have been consistent. They were about the same during the war. Our people are not easily swayed by the passions of the moment, and all the political machinery cannot bring them to the polls unless they desire to come. Yet the history of our campaigns shows that they can always be relied upon in an emergency. In this canvass it is very important to carry Ohio, as it is the only October state of importance. A good candidate can do it."

"Will your state present your name?"

"I am in no sense a candidate, and would not make an effort for the nomination. I would not even express my opinion as to who should be delegates from my own district, or what their action should be. Four years ago I thought it best to be a candidate. I believed that the logic of events at that time demanded such action. I need not state. Now there is no such condition, and I would not enter a contest even for the endorsement of my own constituency. Many of my friends write me complaining letters because I refuse to make such an issue. Believing that the convention, where it should be free, uninstructed, and in shape to do the very best thing for the whole party, I have counseled my friends to that end. A united and enthusiastic party is more important than one man, and hence I am for bending every energy to the first purpose, and am not a candidate."

### IN A TRANCE.

A Young Girl's Peculiar Condition—She Says She Sees Jesus and the Angels.

READING, PA., March 24.—Nellie Himmelrich, a pretty, dark-haired girl of 14, is now lying in a semi-unconscious condition at the house of Frederick Reinhold. At intervals her mind is sufficiently rational to admit of her speaking intelligently. The girl was baptized in the icy water of the river here last Sunday, and since then has been laboring under much religious excitement. Her pastor, Mr. Muselman, of the Evangelical Lutheran church, who is almost constantly in attendance. He says: "I have no doubt she is now in the same condition as was St. John when he was a witness of the wonders of heaven, described in the book of Revelations. It is given to but few people to have such a glimpse of the great beyond so that she can tell us her friends of what she saw." He says she says: "I am Jesus and many beautiful angels. I don't want to come back. The angels have crowns on their heads and trumpets in their hands. I hear the grandest music. The streets are all of gold, and everything is beautiful and bright. The angels' crowns are made of lilies and stars, and they are all dressed in white."

The girl gives graphic descriptions of what she sees, and relates Biblical facts which, it is said, she never knew before in her condition. Her language is far above that which she customarily uses. Large numbers of people call. When in a trance her body becomes perfectly stiff, and she is apparently unconscious.

### Senator Ingalls's Reception.

Senator and Mrs. Ingalls gave a reception at their residence on Capitol hill last evening in honor of Representative E. D. Funston, of Kansas, recently elected as the successor of the late Mr. Haskell. Over one hundred guests were present, including the entire Kansas delegation in congress and the citizens of that state resident in this city. The guests were received by Senator and Mrs. Ingalls at the drawing-room door and presented to Mr. Funston, who, having only taken the oath on Friday last, was comparatively a stranger to the members of his state people here. A supper was served in the lower rooms, and in the third parlor tea and lemonade were served, with Miss Neal, of Kansas, presiding over the tea table. It was a very enjoyable affair to all who took part, and a graceful welcome to the new congressman, who is essentially a representative man of that great community.

### The Union Bethel.

At the Union Bethel Historic and Literary association this evening the subject for discussion will be presented by Rev. Mr. Scott. Subject: "Go West."

### Senator Ingalls on the Presidency.

*Interview in the New York World.*

"In the first place I may say that the Arthur administration is universally commended for its dignity and cleanliness, and himself for the imperturbable propriety of his conduct. The President has been manacled and hampered by the unfortunate circumstances attending his accession to the presidential office. He has been hampered by an elevation to the office through the voice of the nation, and left to his own judgment in the administration of affairs. I feel confident that he would surround himself with the most brilliant lights of the party. I believe the sentiment in favor of President Arthur has been growing recently, and I have no doubt that if nominated he would receive the full party support."

### A Public Servant's Deserts.

*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

We cannot see why New York should be unwilling to stand a strong prejudice in President Arthur's favor, based as we believe it to be upon justice, truth, and a public servant's merits. That the President would be extremely gratified to receive the Chicago nomination there is no question. He would not be human were he to hold such an honor in light consideration. With him, however, we are convinced that the desire and aim is to administer the government to the service of the people and at the same time honorably strengthen the republican party, thus making the election of a republican almost a certainty, without regard to the personal consideration whether he is to be his own successor or not.

### Eminently Successful.

*Burlington Hawkeye.*

"You were successful on the street?" Old Java asked Young Hyson, who had been down on Wall street, taking a little fyer with the boys.

"Well, yes," he said, "rather successful. I unloaded in time."

"That was good," said Old Java.

"First rate," replied the young one. "I unloaded every last dollar I had in the deal, and if I'd hung on fifteen minutes longer I wouldn't have got out of the street with a shirt to my back. Let me have a double swaback till Monday, can't you?"

### Safe and Conservative.

*Son Antonio (Tex.) Light.*

So far in the race for the republican nomination Mr. Arthur seems to have the longest lead of the other candidates. He is endorsed by the business interests of the east, and during the past few months has gained many friends from the ranks of the kickers in the party. His administration has been safe and conservative and the people of the country and the party realize the fact.

### CURRENT GOSSIP.

MR. HOLMAN'S FAREWELL.

The little boom they said was vain  
Will strike them now as valiant.  
Since you have got aboard the train  
And started over the cañon plain,  
Of rail and rickles dance!

For when you reach the marble halls  
Of pagan Monterama,  
What ear will heed my piteous calls  
Amid the havoc that appals  
A boom without a boomer?

Perhaps some charm of that proud place  
Will sweep you from your duty—  
Will tempt you to forget my face,  
My artless ways and simple grace,  
My modest Hostler beauty.

If so be, my face will haunt  
Your soul where'er you linger;  
Within your ears I'll breathe a taunt,  
Within your eyes I'll ever flaunt  
My pale and bonny finger.

Like amorous Dido am I left  
To torturous reflection—  
Deceived, enjailed, betrayed, bereft—  
My trusting heart by anguish cleft—  
Though not without objection.

—Chicago News.

GEN. GRAHAM, whose recent victories in the Sudan have made him famous, was a resident in Montreal about eighteen years ago and was then district commanding engineer under Col. Ford. The general at that time was one of the youngest lieutenant colonels in the British service.

At a revival in Louisville last Sunday the class leader urged those who were present to get up and tell what the Lord had done for them. A tall, matter-of-fact specimen of the granger arose and, in a loud, earnest voice, said: "He ain't done nothing for me, and I ain't bothered over the fact I'm a stranger and need help right off."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL writes to a friend in Boston that he likes living in London "all but the living." He is becoming dyspeptic, and attributes it to his entire and enforced abstinence from fresh and salt cod, clams, buckwheat cakes, and baked beans, which are luxuries and actual necessities almost wholly unknown in Great Britain.

TWENTY-SIX years ago Roscoe Conkling was elected mayor of Utica, N. Y., the ex-senator being then but 28 years, 4 months and two days old. James B. Sherman, the present mayor, was 28 years, 4 months and 10 days old when he assumed office the 4th inst. Mr. Conkling, therefore, still remains the field as the youngest mayor of Utica for eight days.

GEORGE PETTIT, of Paris, tells a fresh story about a famous picture now in this city. He says that Meissonier painted his "Charge of Cuirassiers" to the order of Sir Richard Wallace, who paid in advance \$20,000 for it. Before it was finished the artist wanted \$40,000 for it, and it leaked out that the late A. T. Stewart offered \$60,000, at which price he secured it.

LARGE numbers of muskrats of unusual size have recently made their appearance in the vicinity of Charlotte, N. C. Last Sunday John Davidson and several other gentlemen came across a lot of them and began shooting them, whereupon the vicious animals showed fight and soon sent their assailants bleeding from the field. That night the animals prowled around town eating everything they could find, and the next day the next day 54 of them were killed as they scampered away through the main streets.

In Paris they have quite a number of men known as "wakers-up," who are employed by clerks, business men, and others to waken them at a certain time in the morning. They are a real necessity, because the majority of people are so irregular in their habits that they are unable to overlook themselves frequently. The waker-up never leaves his case until after he has seen swearing and vows that he is dreaming. It is in the contract that the swearing does not count.

At its home in Siam the white elephant is treated like a baby all the time. It is fed from bowls of solid gold, its food being the same as that at the royal table. Six attendants are constantly on hand to feed it, and they are able to render any service possible. Every morning it is carefully washed with tamarind water and brushed with the softest of brushes. A prince, officially known as "the lord of the elephant," is assigned to each elephant, which he considers a special mark of favor.

A VERNON recently read before the French academy of medicine a paper expressing the conviction that one in every 6,000 persons is buried alive. This estimate, however exaggerated, is not calculated to allay an apprehension which is conspicuous among the French people, and which was lately brought to the public attention by the declaration of the president of the chamber of notaries, that several instructions are given in one will out of every ten to have the testator's heart pierced by a qualified surgeon before the lid of the coffin is screwed down.

For the third time since the beginning of the Christian era, four great planets—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune—are about to meet to celebrate their triple perihelion. The last time this event occurred was nearly 350 years ago, when the earth was racked by great earthquakes, swept by tornadoes and hurricanes, and drenched with floods. An astronomical crank figures it out that it was during one of these planetary reunions that Noah's flood occurred, and that each recurrence of the event has been signalled by volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and other phenomena. The climax, which is nearly due, will last but a short time. However, it will require several months to get things settled down again.

CHENS is often mentioned as the favorite game of great generals, diplomats and scholars; but the simpler, though perhaps not less pleasurable, game of checkers must have its inning on that score, too. Not only did Plato use it for philosophical observations, but Cicero resorted to it for mental diversion, and Frederick the Great spent hours over it, but in later days such leaders of men as Lincoln and Garibaldi prized it highly; and it is said that, as his namesake's palace in Ithaca was